SATURDAY. MARCH 5, 1859

In the New Bedford Shipping List of Jan.

18 we read as follows : THE WHALE FISHERY-ITS LOSSES .- The whale fishery may be likened to a lottery-to some it brings wealth, while to others investment in this hazardous enterprise is but poorly rewarded. From information we have received from one of our most reliable merchants, it is estimated that the fleet of whale ships to arrive the present year, will result in a loss to their owners of a sum varying but little from one million of dollars. This enormous loss is attributed to various causes-the ill success of the fleet, the fall in the price of oil, the extravagance of fitting, and the bad management of masters in the refitting of ships principally at the Sandwich Islands. The merchants at these islands are growing in wealth at the expense of New Bedford capitalists, and yet this evil continues year after year, at a tremendous loss to our people. There should be some remedy introduced-something that will check this leakage, or further prosecution of the business might as well be discontinued. Many of our ship masters appear to have no scruples in the amount of their drafts, and draw readily and with the potency of millionaires. We are glad that our merchants have discovered, in a measure, at least, one of the causes of their ill success, and it is to be hoped that a more rigid economy will hereafter be practised, not only by themselves, but also by those in whose hands are largely entrusted the wealth and future progress of New Bedford.

We did, not long ago, touch upon this very subject, when brought forward by a cotemporary here, who presumed to draw a line between those captains of whalers who transacted their own business and those who were consigned by their owners to the agents of the latter in this place. What we have just quoted is but another string on the same harp, though with a clearer twang and a fuller swing than the former.

The writer in the Shipping List estimates that the loss to the owners on the fleet to arrive this others. year will vary "but little from one million of dollars." The causes of this enormous loss it looks for in-lst, " the ill success of the fleet;" but it does not advance nor attempt to prove that this ill success is owing to the mismanagement of the captains, either on the whaling ground, or to their want of attention to the necessary outfit and equipment to render their labor effective and successful when on the ground. 2d. To "the fall in the price of oil." As this is neither a logical nor commercial consequence of the "ill success," and as the captains and Sandwich Islands merchants can not be held responsible for such an anomalon, we will leave it. 3d. "The extravagance of fitting." This also is a matter touching the owners at home, and we do not feel called upon to teach them economy or defend their practices. 4th. "The bad management of masters in the refitting of ships, principally at the Sandwich Islands," etc. There it is-" the bad management in refitting." That of course affects the captains where they have no agents to check their transactions, audit their bills and stop their "leakage"-in short, to bring about "a change for the better," as the other side

Now such a wholesale aspersion upon a class of men whose skill, industry, endurance and probity, have built up the fortunes of those very grumblers, is a practical illustration of that respectable animal which upsets the trough when its belly is full; is an ungrateful return to past and a poor encouragement of present masters, and should not have been spread on the winds of heaven without the accompanying proofs.

not disputed; but that from this fact it is to be inferred that the masters now know less and manage worse, than they did when whaling was more lucrative, is what we cannot subscribe to without | trict-if only the flow continued long enough. proofs, knowing, as we do, the whaling service of twenty-five years ago as well as that of to-day.

That occasionally-but less occasionally than can be found among an equal number of other men entrusted with the same amounts of propertythere are masters who mismanage their voyages, and are, through their sole conduct, the cause of loss to their owners, will not be denied; but that, instead of exceptional cases, they are of frequent and dominant occurrence, so as to warrant the Shipping List in grouping them with other determining causes of that "enormous loss" which it deplores, is another of those assertions, whether positive or by inference, which should never be made, affecting a man's character, without the proofs to back it.

Touching what the Shipping List says about " refitting of ships at the Sandwich Islands," and, in connection therewith, the charge it makes of " bad management" by the captains, and the further charge implied in the expression that " merchants at these islands are growing in wealth at the expense of New Bedford capitalists," we have a

contemplated by owners, nor practised by masters. Honolulu or Lahaina did not include those heavy items of advance to, or settlement with, officers and seamen, nor of those expenses for casks, provisions and many other things, which under the present system of refitting make the annual bills of a whaleship at these islands appear so extravagant, compared with those of former years, when the ships underwent only one fitting, and the men were paid off only once on the voyage-at the counter of the owner-if the slop chest, the charges of the owner and the nature of the lay had left them any thing to be paid off with.

In those days there were no agents of the owners stationed here, exchange ruled from 25 to 20 per cent. discount instead of from 5 per cent. to par, ship chandlers were few, and the masters had not or subsequent to the gold discovery in California, | reference. with potatoes at \$5 to \$6 per barrel, and other provisions at corresponding prices, there were still no complaints of " leakage" or extravagant drafts, for the very good reason, we believe, that whales were plenty, ships successful and owners contented. Now, however, whales are scarcer, smaller, poorer; not one ship in ten this season has seen a 200-barrel-whale, not one in twenty has caught ly a knotty subject, but the Professor handled it well, to catch 100 barrels of pil as to catch 2,000; but prospects as an universal one, were well-chosen and feof this the Shipping List takes no account, and licitous.

blames the captains and the Honolulu merchants, as though they were playing into each other's hands, and were leagued together to defraud the

unfortunate owners. That " the merchants at these islands are growing in wealth" is probably correct, (we can tell better when the property taxation is imposed,) and the acknowledgment from abroad will no doubt prove advantageous to their credit and gratify their pride; but that such growth is the result of other than legitimate business transactions, such as the New Bedford merchants themselves or their agents for them, if established in business here, would not hesitate to engage in, we fearlessly assert and challenge the proofs. And we would here, with all due respect for the State of Massachusetts generally and New Bedford merchants especially, express our unfeigned astonishment that the exploded commercial dogma of "one man's gain being another man's loss" should still have found a nestling place on the pages of a journal like the

But, according to that journal, not only have our merchants been growing in wealth at the expense of New Bedford capitalists, but pour comble de malheur " this evil continues year after year at a tremendous loss to our people," (N. B.) Now we would not for a moment presume to compare the experience of our merchants with that of the whaling patriarchs of New Bedford; but if our people had been engaged in an enterprise which year after year had been netting them "a tremendous loss," we know that they would have been about ship" long ago, instead of staking their last dollar on the old pool, and salving their characters for capacity by impeaching the honesty of

### THE PAST WEEK.

Died.

In Honolulu on the 28th of February, last, Hon. Z. P. Kaumaea, Member of the House of Representatives from the district of Lahaina, Maui. Mr. Kaumaea's sickness was a severe cold aggravated by dysentery. The two Houses and a large concourse of ourners attended his remains to the grave, and the House of Representatives as a further token of respect voted to wear the usual badge of mourning during the remainder of the session. Mr. Kaumaea has, with the exception of 1856, represented his district in the Legislature since 1852. He leaves a wife and one

#### The Fenimore Cooper.

To-day the Fenimore Cooper leaves, in prosecution of her surveying cruise to the westward, as far as Japan and adjacent seas. We wish her a hearty "God speed," now and ever, for we look upon her, and her likes-no matter what colors they fly-as the Noah's doves of peace, commerce and civilization. We shall anxiously ook for the report of Lieutenant Commanding Brooke, believing that no gentleman, short of Lieutenant Maury himself, can do better justice to so vast a subject and so mportant a mission as the survey and sounding of the North Pacific Ocean, over the traveled, ordinary routes to Manila, China and Japan. Lieut. Brooke has been singularly fortunate in obtaining so talented and gentlemanly a draughtsman as Mr. Kern.

## The Volcano.

By the arrival of the Calypso on Saturday last from a trip to Hawaii further intelligence was received from That whaling, as an enterprise of investment, is the Volcano. It would seem that the first stream was less lucrative now than formerly, is soon told and still slowly running out into the sea at Wainanalii, and that a second stream was running from the crater towards the Kaawaloa side of the coast, and would indubitably debouch somewhere through that fertile dis-

> By the arrival of the Mary on Monday last from Kawaihae, we learn that the lava is still flowing into the sea at Wainanalii, not so rapidly perhaps as at first, and with somewhat diminished volume.

On Thursday the Kamoi returned with the sight-seers, highly pleased with their excursion. Their reports vary little from the previous ones. The Volcano is a Hawaiian institution, and fully appreciating its services in the economy of Providence we reverently say " long

# The New Tariff.

By referring to our legislative proceedings of this week it will be seen that the Committee of the House of Representatives had proposed an amendment of the tariff of 1856 which, with the exception of spirits, amounts to a new tariff entirely. The tariff passed in 1856, but which, however, has not yet gone into effect, was a discriminating Tar ff, with several gradations of duties. The present bill brought in by the Committee, roposes to levy 10 per cent. on all imported goods, except spirits and wines, most of which are regulated by treaty. The bill is accompanied by a free list of certain articles, which we rejoice to see is an enlargement and mprovement of the former free list. To the Tariff, itself, there was but little opposition in the lower House, That writer should have known that formerly, though some gentlemen favored a motion to leave the during the palmy days of sperm whaling and the duties on whalers' stores at 5 per cent. Thereupon early part of the northwest right whaling, the ensued a spirited debate, during which the pros and " refitting of ships," whether here or elsewhere, cons were sharp and racy, and the influence of the was not in the programme of the voyage-was not | whaling fleet on the progress, development and permanent prosperity of these Islands, was criticised from a Hence, as a general thing, the masters' drafts from hiftier point of view than that of the dollar. On Friday the new schedule of 5 per cent. was negatived by

# "The Century."

By the last mail we received the first numbers of a new mammoth journal started in New York, bearing the above title and edited and published by Thos. Mc-Elrath, who, if we are correctly informed, has for many years been engaged on the New York Tribune, and was looked upon as "the better half" of that journal. The Century displays evident marks of ability, and, like Minerva springing from Jupiter's head, it seems to have dropped into a place among the New York celebrities as if it had been " to the manor born." Its price is \$2 50, singly, per annum, postage free, or \$4 for two. The booksellers in Honoluln have not yet noticed this journal; perhaps its leading article in the second numthe benefit of that active competition which now ber upon "good manners in politics" was too strong cheapens most of the articles which they require; meat for weak stomachs. We recommend the journal and, if we come down a little later in time, about | with pleasure, both as a family paper and a business

Public Lecture. The public lecture, at the instance of the Honolulu Lyceum, and delivered on Thursday evening last by Professor Alexander, of Punahou College, " On the English Language," was attended by a large and highly respectable audience. The analysis of the English language and its component parts is rather a dry, certainone, and yet it costs just as much, for the season, and his remarks upon its capabilities, adaptedness, and

We noticed a few weeks ago, on the arrival of the U. S. Exploring Schooner Fennimore Cooper, that valuable guano deposits had been discovered on French Frigate Reef, situated to the west-north-west of these Islands. We learned also that the Island has been formally taken possession of in the name of the United States. And we now learn that the bark Gambia of this place, belonging to the firm of B. F. Snow, Honolulu, sailed today, fully fitted and equipped to go down there and occupy and work those deposits of guano. We are glad to see Honolulu men in the field and bestirring themselves. We heartily wish the enterprise all the success it may attain, anticipating from this and similar discoveries in our neighborhood, such an increase of, and occupation for, the clipper fleet of the Pacific, rendezvousing here at Honolulu, as shall prove an additional reason for the speedy establishment of mail steamers between these islands and the coast of California. The guano on French Frigate Reef is said to be even richer than that of Jarvis Is-

On Thursday, in the House of Representatives, Mr. J. E. Chamberlain, Member for Nawiliwili, Kauai, moved a resolution expressing the regret of the House upon certain points connected with the lately negotiated Treaty with France. The Hon. Mr. Chamberlain may be a very good man as the world goes, and discreet in his own business, but what possible good he does expect to the nation from digging up a subject that has casioned so much heart-burning and disquietude for so many years, is more than we profess to perceive. Is it not good doctrine in politics, as well as in private life, to "let well alone," to let old sores heal before you incur new ones. The resolution comes up to-day for

#### Honolulu Rifles.

Monday the 28th ult., being the anniversary of the institution of the " Honolulu Rifles," that corps under command of J. H. Brown, Esq., made its neat and effective appearance with street parade, target practice and a collation. The high degree of proficiency which this company have attained to in the handling of their arms and the evolutions of marching cannot fail to challenge the attention and obtain the approbation of all who are competent to judge critically. The ease, the grace, the quiet speed-we use the expression in opp site sense to bustle and fuss-which characterise their parades, will elicit the admiration of all.

#### Conjecture.

The schooner Mary, Capt. Berrill, on Sunday last, while coming from Kawaihae to Honolulu, picked up a cance off Kalepolepo Bay, with mast and sail attached. It is very possible that through carelessness and neglect the cance had got adrift from the beach while the natives were absent; a thing we have known to happen more than once in Honolulu.

### Large Sale at Auction.

The sale of goods ex Scotsman, at Mr. Everett's Auction Rooms, on Thursday last, was well attended. and the bidding spirited; goods realizing a decided advance in prices. The amount sold realized about

There is a journal in Honolulu which, it would seem, declines "the honor to claim (us) as (its) contemporary." Good. Is this to be taken as an expression of editorial repudiation, or is it an attempt to get up the non mi ricordo line of argument? "The way of the transgressor is hard," however, and crooked to boot, but he never escapes

## HAWAIIAN LEGISLATURE. ADJOURNED SESSION 1858.

House of Nobles.

FER. 28, FORTY-SECOND DAY .- Prayer. Minutes read. The Committee to whom were referred sections 1302 to 1307 of the Civil Code, relating to costs of court, reported; and the reporbeing adopted by the House, the amendment of the House below in section 1807 was concurred in. A message transmitting the part of the Civil Code which relates to the Department of War and the Militia was received. Adjourned.

FEB. 28, FORTY-THIRD DAY .- Prayer. Minutes read. Message announcing the appointment of a Committee of Five to meet with a Committee of the Nobles in regard to such points of non-concurrence between the two Houses in relation to certain parts of

MARCH 2d. FORTY-FOURTH DAY .- Prayer. Minutes read. message was received announcing the death of the Hon. Z. P. Kaumaes, the Representative for Lahaina. Resolved unanimously to adjourn till to-morrow, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, and towards the House of which he was

MARCH Sd. FORTY-FIFTH DAY .- Prayer. Minutes read. The tee on section 268% reported back that section to the House. Resolved to substitute section 268% by the following: The Marshal and respective sheriffs shall receive in full payment of their services such annual salaries, or compensation, a ay from time to time be prescribed by the Legislature: Provid ed, however, that the fees received for the arrest of deserting seamen shall belong to the respective sheriffs." Resolved to appoint a Committee on points of disagreement between the two Houses in regard to certain portions of the Civil Code. Committee chosen by ballot-Prince Kamehameha, Mr. Gregg, Gov. Nahaolelus. Adjourned.

# House of Representatives.

FER, 26. SEVENTIETH DAY .- A message was received from the Nobles, transmitting as amended and passed by them chapters The amendments were referred to a select committee, to meet with a similar committee of the Nobies. The following is tee from the Representatives: Mesers. Robertson, Ka-

lama, Hitchcock, Richardson, Sheldon, Adjourned, FEB. 28, SEVENTY-FIRST DAY.—Petitions.—From the district of Honolulu, that new regulations be instituted for carrying the mails on this island. Laid on the table There being no further business, the House adjourned till to-

MARCH I, SEVENTY-SECOND DAY .- Mr. Austin stated that he regretted to have to announce to the House the death, on the 28th ult., of his colleague from the district of Lahaina, Hon. Z. P. Kaumaea. Mr. Austin made a few remarks upon the character of the deceased and the good qualities he possessed, and wed that the House do now adjourn as a token of respect for Mr. Sheldon moved to amend to the effect that this House will in a body, attend the funeral to-morrow, at 4 P. M., and the

members will wear the usual badge of mourning during the re-mainder of the session. The resolution, as amended, was adopted, and the flouse adjourned. MARCH 2, SEVENTY-THIRD DAY .- Mr. Dowsett, from the Committee on Finance, reported a new section regulating the tariff of duties as follows:

Section -. Whenever the duties specified in this section can be substituted for those provided for in the last preceding section, (the old duties), without a violation of any existing treaty etween this government and any foreign government, lien of such duties, there shall be levied, collected and paid on goods, wares and merchandise imported from foreign countries. the following rates of duty:

1. On alcohol and other spirits of the strength of alcohol, ten dollars per gallon; on brandy, gin, rum, whisky, and all other spirits or strong waters, of whatever name or description, below the strength of alcohol, three dollars per gallon; also, on all liqueurs, cordials, bitters, brandied fruits, perfumery, and other articles of merchandise, sweetened or mixed, containing alcohol

L, who is beginning to put forth her claims to the "distinguished spirits of the strength of thirty per cent. or upwards, three dollars per gallon.

2. A duty of one dollar and fifty cents per gallon on port, sherry, madeira, and other wines of whatever name or descripion, above 18 per cent. of alcoholic strength; also, on all cordials, bitters, and other articles of merchandise of any name or description, containing, or preserved in alcohol, or spirits above that rate of strength and below 30 per cent.

3. A duty of five per cent, ad valorem on all wines in casks

and cases, known in commerce as wines "de cargaison."

4. A duty of ten per cent. ad valorem on cider, beer, ale, porter, and other fermented beverages below 18 per cent. of alco-5. A duty of 15 per cent. ad valorem upon all wines of a higher quality than wines of "cargaison," below 18 per cent. of alcoholic strength; also, on tobacco, opium, and all manufac-

6. Unon all other goods, wares and merchandise imported Hawaiian Islands, a duty of ten per cent. ad ve Provided, nonsecer, that no impost duty shall be evied on goods or merchandise imported for the use of the Government, or foreign government, when imported and used as such—goods imported for the private use and consumption of foreign diploand tools of trade in actual use of persons from abroad, and not stended for sale - old household effects in use abroad by those bringing them, and not for sale-wearing apparel, not merchan- have not their hands full of their own. dise, in use of persons arriving at Hawaiian ports—personal household effects, not merchandise, of subjects of the Hawaiian

which no drawback has been allowed; provided, also, that the Minister of Finance may allow the following articles to be im-ported free of duty on application for that purpose: trees, hrubs, buibs, roots, plants and seeds, when not sale as merchandise,-gold or silver coins,-philosophical, cheu ical and other apparatus for the use of schools and colleges,priosities, paintings, and statuary not for sale,-specime eralogy, geology and other natural sciences, for the use of schools and colleges, - all books, maps, and charts proured abroad under the direction of the Board of Education, for the use of schools.—models of invention, if not fitted for use, machinery of all kinds, if intended for specific use; steam en gines, sugar, coffee and rice mills, plows, hoes, and other impleents of husbandry imported by or for any agriculturist body of agriculturists for his or their special use, -bees, birds and fowls, horses, mares, asses bulls, cows, calves sheep, swine and other animals intended for improving the breeds of such animals: and provided further, that the Minister of Fina may in his discretion allow alcohol to be withdrawn from the custom house for medicinal, mechanical, or scientific purposes, on the payment of a duty of 50 per cent. ad valorem, the party r parties applying for and withdrawing the same, giving satictory security that it shall be used only for such purposes

report was adopted, and the sections pas adment. Mr. Austin offered a new provision, fixing the ies on whalemen's stores at 5 per cent Mr. Robertson objected to the motion of Mr. Austin. He said hat there was a difference of opinion as to the immense benefits he islands receive from the foreign whaling fleet. As for himelf, he was a good deal of the way of thinking of an article h recently appeared in the Commercial Advertises city (Feb. 10.) in which the ground was taken that we ought ast more to the agricultural resources of the country, and less the uncertain and decreasing business of supplying whale ps, if our prosperity depended altogether upon the latter, we were truly in a sorry condition, and ought to be ashamed own it. The question was asked, what will we do without the whaling fleet. Why, we would just go about the legitimate and only sure stay of our people—developing the internal resources of the country. If we were to favor whaleships by special extions, let it be our own. He would readily consent to the duction, free of duty, of all articles of outfit to be used in e prosecution of the whaling business in Hawaiian vessels, b Mr. Sheldon followed on the same side as Mr. Robertson lessrs. Richardson and Kalama arguing in favor of Mr. Aus-

The whole subject was deferred till Friday, and the House ad-MARCH S. SEVENTY-FOURTH DAY .- Mr. Chamberlain offered

e following Resolution:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives, in passing that art of the Civil Code relating to impost duties, do hereby ex-ress their deep regret in the new relations of the French Treaty, iich make the mode adopted by the law relating to these dut indispensable, acting, as we believe they will, to the great detrient of the Hawaiian Islands. On motion of Mr. Robertson the resolution was made an order

the day for Saturday next. The committee on the judiciary reported sections 1526 and 1527 the Civil Code which were then passed. Adjourned. MARCH 4, SEVENTT-FIFTH DAY .-- The House went into co tee of the whole on the Resolution of Mr. Austin, to allow the entry of the following articles, on the payment of a duty of 5 per cent, ad valorem: Cordages, Buoys, Windiasses, try-pots whale and scal irons, anchors, chain cables, lances, bomb-guns and lances, copper, yellow metal, chronometers, davits, ship's tackle, oars, pitch, tar, rosin, canvass, duck, whale-line, boats, casks and barrels, staves, boat-boards, bread. Mr. Robertson renewed the objections which he made on Wed-

esday, and advocated admitting these articles free of duty then intended for Itawaiian whaling vessels.

Messrs. Kamaipelekane, Richardson and Hitchcock, favored he resolution, and argued that if whalers were not encourage Mr. Chamberlain took the other side and strongly opposed the endment. He took occasion to express his disapprobation of the late French Treaty. A long and very spirited debate ensued, in which Messrs. Ka-auwaepas and Kalama took sides with Mr. Robertson, and sev-

cal energetic speeches were made in favor of Mr. Austin's mo The question was put and resulted in the negative 14 to 9. Mr. Robertson moved to insert in the sixth sub-division, that seels under the Hawalian flag may import their supplies, etc.

It appearing that the foregoing would be opposed to the French

treaty, it was withdrawn—the provisions of said treaty being to the effect that French subjects should not be "subjected to other charges, taxes, or imposts at the custom houses than those which native subjects are subjected. Mr. Austin then moved to reconsider the section in regard to luties, in order that the communications of the commiof the United States and Great Britain respecting the duties on spirits, the product of those countries, may be considered.

The motion was negatived, 11 to 10. The con

## COMMERCIAL.

In the commercial column of The Century, New York, we "The Lowell Advertiser says that in nearly all the bales of otton opened there, from S to 12 P cent of sand, stones, nail substances are found. Single stones weighing 28 Ba

have been found in these bales, which sell at from 11 to 15 cents

a pound to our manufacturers." There is a fine text to preach an anti-slavery sermon from. as we say here, has been thrown in the bales of cotton sent to England and France, or if that peculiar exhibition of good will is only reserved for the manufacturers of the Northern States.

- Philosophising on the recent speculations in coffee and sugar by the San Francisco operators, the Mercuntile Gazette

We allude elsewhere to the speculations that have occurred in us, teas and raw sugars, all of which have imparted a feverial ond the limit they would have otherwise legitimately attained This result has also not been without its effect upon holders, who exhibit more firmness and look forward to a large trade for a assumption to be enhanced by low prices and the growing exent of the area of country resorting here for supplies. It is unsestionable too, that as business expands with us, our market becoming capable of sustaining larger stocks in the hands of aporters, who can more readily auticipate relief from overstocks vhile the abundance of money brings forward buyers for goods that promise a fair return for its employment whenever prices tempt investment. These are the natural consequences of the expansion of a trade point, and will in due time divest this market of its so frequent recurrence to a nominal condition when overstocked with goods, and in a degree restrict the extreme fluctuations which have so far characterized it.

- We read that in San Francisco the market was entirely bare of Mexican dollars, and there was much uncertainty as to the date of future supplies. There was a good demand, and 12 \$\varphi c. premium could easily be obtained. Mexican dollars used to be plenty in Honolulu, but are now entirely crowded out by the 5 franc pieces, which continue to pass for 100 cents, not only in market and retail transactions, but even at the Bank and in the paying of drafts. The government does not assume to regulate the value of money; it receives any coin that passes current in Honolulu, and leaves it to the merchants to adopt or discontinue its usage. While on this subject, we would ask how much longer the slug (\$50 dollar piece) is to pass at par in this place after it has ceased to do so elsewhere?

- While talking of currency, the following account of the Chinese Currency may be of interest:

The Chinese money of account is the Tael and its decimal face, Candareens, and Cash. At Hongkong and Canton 71.7 Taels, and at all the other trading ports 72 Taels, are equivalent The subdivisions of the Tael are of which 10 make I Tael: Candarcens, of which 10 make I Mace and lastly Cash, of which 10 make I Candareen. Cash is th only real money, and its value fluctuates, it being bought and sold by the foreign merchants like goods.

-The New Bedford Shipping List of January 11 gives very detailed and accurate tables of the "Whale Fishery for 1858." The following is its summary:

The results of the last year's Whale Fishery, as nearly as the same can be ascertained, will be found in our columns to-day and, as we flatter ourselves, with a close approximation to accuracy. As compared with former years it has been generally up onsequent diminution of the number of vessels and tonnage en oyed in the fleet, amounting to 8,033 tons as compared with the revious year. Prices for Sperm Oil have ruled lower than i any year since 1850. There have been but few losses at sea-lie Rajah, of this port, and the Columbus of New London, being the ily ones reported of the North West Fleet. The whole number of vessels now employed in the Whale Fishery from ports in the United States is 560 ships and barks. brigs, 45 schooners, including 195,115 tens, against 587 ships and barks. IS brigs, and 49 schooners, including 208,148 tons, i

importation of Sperm Oil during the year, in barrels, are 1.941; Whale, 182,223, and 1,540,000 fbs of whaleb The average prices of Sperm Oil during the year is 121 cents P and for Whale Oil 54 cents. Whalebone, Polar, 94; cts.;

Exports-Sperm, 3.336 bbis; Whale, 19,503; Whalebone, 1,049. Stock now on hand, 17,176 bbls. Sperm; 82,375 Whale; and 400,000 Bs Whalebone—against 39,307 bbls. Sperm; 92,193 bbls. bbls. Whale; and 285,500 hs Whalebone on the 1st of January.

The prospects for the coming year are far from flattering, but upon the whole perhaps not less encouraging than at the comncement of the year that has now passed. There will, from resent appearances, be a further diminution of vessels employ ed in the fleet; and with a diminished competition the busin may again regain a healthy state. Other fields of enterprise now opened and opening present better opportunities for investmen than are now offered in the whale fishery.

- Our San Francisco contemporaries have expatiated upon the advantages of their place as a depot for the North Pacific whaling fleet with a loudness of voice and persistency of effort. until their own cry is drowned in the echoes which they have awakened around them. Among the San Francisco rivals for the whaling trade, and with perhaps equal success, is Victoria, Vconsideration" of the whalers. In the other (Southern) hemi sphere, the New Zealand journals are crying lustily for the whalers to come to their ports, and abusing the government for not encouraging them by special laws. The Lyttleton Times says:

There seems to be a growing disposition among masters of whalers again to frequent New Zealand ports for refreshmen but they are cautious in doing so, while the temptations held out to crews to desert are so many, and the power of the authorities too small to arrest deserters or to punish those who willfully entice them from their ships. The general government have remisconduct of seamen belonging to foreign ships," with a view to encourage the resort of whaling ships to ports in New Zealand, and it only remains for the provinces to give due effect to it by the maintenance of ar adequate police force.

Now, to these and any other suffering brother, who either rush. es into frenzy or despondency at the mention of blubber, our adof the King and Queen, naval stores and supplies belonging to a vice would be to "try a hair of the dog that bit him." to start a whaling fleet of their own; and by that inevitable law of gravitamatic representatives—goods allowed by foreign treaties to be introduced free by whaleships—professional books, implements succeed with their own ships they will be described. with the management and business of others, if by that time they

- We quote the following from the Mercantile Gazette (San Kingdom, dying abroad - oil, bone, fish, or other products of the | Francisco). It has no doubt been read by most of our merchants: sea, being the catch of duly registered Hawaiian vessels, and but it is so pertinent and correct, so much not-to-be-forgotten, goods, wares and merchandise exported to a foreign country and brought back in the same condition as when exported upon that we will refresh their memories at the risk of tediousness.

It will require but little consideration to show that if price governs demand and supply, it is itself governed by them. If a high price attracts goods to a market while at the same time it lessens the consumption of them in that market, it is clear that this increased supply as soon as it arrives will lower the price, which again will increase the demand. We set out with the idea which again will interest the fair market price of goods? And have now, we think, got far enough to be able to draw the conclusion, that the fair market price is that which will ensure the stock for any given time being worked off just before supplies come in to replace it. If the stock is so large that supplies can be furnished in a shorter time than will be necessary to work it off at a paying price, then it cannot be sold at anything over that price without prolonging the glut, by supplies coming in before they are wanted; and all the expense of storing, interest, &c., for the extra time required to clear the market, must form a deduction from paying prices, either directly, or in the shape of forced sales at ver rates. If on the other hand the stock is so small that the consumption at a fair paying price would use it up in a shorter time than that required for procuring fresh supplies, then pur-chasers must submit to high prices, under penalty of being left without the article altogether, however indispensable to thei information necessary, and to keep in view all the various influ ences of season, substitutes, chances of marine disasters, &c., which must be considered, in order to determine what this price is, may seem difficult, and in point of fact is not easy; but is just what constitutes the science of the merchant. As regar it is the business of a salesman to know exactly what price he can get, and what customers he can get it from. It is the ness to determine whether that price is so low that he had better wait, or so high that he had better sell; and according to the extent and accuracy of his information, and the correctne of his judgment in making use of it, will be his success in that

Perhaps the above may help to solve a question which not long ago exercised the minds of some inquiring souls, viz.: "What is

- From the New Zealander, Auckland, Sept. 11, we learn that the Belgian Consul at that place had given public notice of a new Tariff baving been adopted by Belgium, which the New Zealand cornals looked upon as very favorable to the produce and manufactures of their country. The New Zealander says:

This new Tariff, which was to come into force on the 1st Janu ary, 1858, received the sanction of King Leopold; and as sever-al of the commodities named are to be found in abundance in New Zealand, his Belgian Majesty, who has a shrewd eye to bu known to our producers and exporters the special advantages held out to them by Reigium, as compared with other Co tal countries. Thus she will take our copper ore, flax (brutcoarse; and at present our flax is not very fine in its prepara tion), hemp, and other vegetable filaments, horns, horse hair hoofs, hides and skin, resin (under which term Kauri Gum is in cluded), and whalebone (a commodity Providence has placed within our reach if we would but exert ourselves to procure it)all free. Whale and other oils, spermaceti, and tallow-all which things also we ought to be able to export, are subject to a trifling duty which cannot be looked upon as at all prohibitive in its op-

How does this country stand in regard to King Leopold and his enterprising little kingdom? We have no copper ore nor flax, but we have "horns, horse hair, hoofs, hides, skins," and the produce of the whale fishery, besides coffee and sugars and wool. Are we entitled to the tariff without a treaty; and how comes it that we have no treaty with a prominent commercial nation, who on an area not quite double that of Yorkshire, supports a population of four millions, and who through her chie port, Antwerp, commands the great avenues of European intercommunication ?

#### BIRTH.

In this city, March 1, the wife of Henry F. Poor. Esq., a son. At Lahaina, Maui, Feb. 24, the wife of Mr. J. Crowninburg win daughters

PASSENGERS. PER SCHOONER KAMEHAMEHA IV, for Sea, Mar. 2-Wm Fetters

#### PORT OF HONOLULU. Arrived.

Feb. 26-H R M's sh Calypso, Montresor, fm crulse windward. Haw sch Kamehameha IV, Barrus, im Kohala. Haw sc i Maria, Molteno, im Lahaina.

Am whok Manuel Ortez, Hazard, N.B. 351 tons, 17 me out, fm cruise southward, sailed 28th. 27—Am whish Gay Head, Lowen, NB, 383 tons, 28 mos out, 31 men, fm N Zealand, 1950 whon board, 5 whs 350

bbis 2800 b since leaving this port, 28-Am wh sh Polar Star, Weeks, N B, 475 tons, 30 mos out, 35 men, fm N Zealand, 200 sp 1250 whon board, 9 sp whs 200 bbls, 2 whs E50 bbls 1500 b season.

Am wh sh Maria Theresc, Coop, N B, 330 tons, 16 mos out, fin a cruise, nothing since leaving this port. Sailed next day. Am clip sh Rambler, Lathrop, 1119 tons, 14 days 'fm

Haw br Kohola, Corsen, 950 tons, 184 days fm Brem., via Yarmouth, with whalemen's stores, etc to Hoffschl-ger & Stapenhown Haw sch Mary, Berril, im Kawaihae Mar 1-Am wh bk Augusta, Tabor, S H, 590 tons, 19 mos out, 26 men, fm N Zealand, 260 wh on poard, nothing

San Francisco, en route for Jarvis Island

-Am wh sh Contest, Ludlow, N B, 441 tons, 28 mos out, 35 men, im New Zealand, 800 wh on board, 4 wh, 260 bols, 2000 b this season. Am whisch J D Carr, Scidder, 28 tons, 10 mos out, fm Coast of California, 2500 b on board. Haw sch Mary Ellen, fm Kauai,

Margaret, Rikeke, fm Nawiliwili, Kanai,

#### Moi, Wilbur, fm Lahaina, 4-Kekauluchi, Marchant, fm Kona Hawaii,

Cleared. Feb 26-Fr wh sh Ville de Rennes, Lejuedoit, to cruise. Haw sch Alexander, for Kahului Queen, white, for Molokai. Excel, Antenia, for Koloa, Kauai. Mannokawai, Beckley, for Hilo Am clip sh Rambler, Lathrop, for Jarvis Island. 2-Haw sch Kamehameha IV, Foss, for Koloa and a

Haw sch Maria, Molteno, for Labaina. Margaret, Rikeke, for ports on Kaual. Mary, Berril, for Kawaihae. Mary Ellen, for Kauai.

#### PORT OF LAHAINA. Arrived.

Feb. 23-Bk Adeline, Taber, N B, 329 tons, 28 mes out, nothing the season; 180 sp, 850 wh, 8000 b the voyage, last -Sh Nimrod, Howes, N B, 330 tons, 16 mos out, nothing the season, 40 sp 800 wh 10000 b voyage; 40 sp 160

wh on board, fm the Line.

Bk Architect, Fish, N L, 20 wh 300 b the season, 1175 wh 12000 b voyage, 575 wh 800 b on board, fm Magdelane Bay.

# Cleared.

The Gay Head cruised on N. Zealand; weather rugged and

Feb. 26-Bk Adeline, Tabor, cruise north. Mar. 3-Bk Architect, Fish, cruise north.

# MEMORANDA.

unfavorable most of the season. Saw but few whales. Took 8 in October, I in November and I in December. Saw the first Oct 90. in lat 34 84 8, lon 169 83 W. Took the first Oct 22, in la, 34 05 S, lon 167 55 W. Saw no sperm whales. Reports the following vessels: Spoken, Nov 4, Caulaincourt, Lebaste, Havre, 2 whales; Nov 19, Florida, Fish, N B, 3 whs; Nov 23, bk Gipsev. Manter, N B, 1 wh; Nov 26, bk Architect, Fish, N L, nothing (afterwards heard from with 1 wh); Nov 28, James Maury, Curry, N B, nothing; Dec 8, bk Union, Hedges, S H, 3 whs; Dec 25' Eric, Jernegan, F H, boiling 2d wh; Jun 10, Rosseau, Green, N B, nothing; Jan II, Arab, Grinnell, F H, 3 whs. Heard from, Jan 1, E F Mason, Smith, N B, nothing, Jan 15, Fabius, Smith N B, 7 whs; Feb S, William Tell, Austin, S H, nothing; bk Caroline, Pontus, G P, 1 wh. The Polar Star craised on N. Zealand; weather good in the in the early part of the season, but rugged and un avorable in

the latter part. Whales scarce. Saw and took the first sperm whales Oct 9, in lat 18 13 N, lon 158 30 W; took the last Feb 9, in lat 3 40 S, lon 152 02 W. Saw and took the first right whale Nov 10, in lat 34 29 S, lon 165 02 W. Makes the following report: Spoken, Nov 10, Gen Pike, Russell, N B, nothing; Nov 27. Marengo, Skinner, N B, nothing; Nov 29, Jefferson, Hunting, 8 H, 2 whs; Dec 2, bk Favorite, Smith, F H, 3 whs; Dec 4, Omega, Whalon, F H. 2 whs. The Augusta cruised on N. Zealand; weather fair at first, but

afterwards rugged. Whales scarce and wild. Saw no sperm whales. Saw the first Nov 10, in lat 84 43 8, Ion 165 05 W. Makes the following report: Spoke, Nov 22, bk Rose Pool, Fisher, Edgart, 3 whs; Dec 8, Arnolda, Sarvent, N B, 2 whs; Dec 18, Tahmaroo, Robinson, F H, I wh; Dec 22, Chas W Morgan, Fisher, N B, nothing; Dec 28, Timor, White, S H, nothing; Jan 4, Ocmulgee, Greene, Edgt, no report; Jan II, bk Courser, Gifford, N B, S whs; Jan 17, Europa, Manter, Edgt, 2 whs; Feb 13, Chris Mitchell, Manchester, N B, 1 hump back, bound to the Marque-The Contest cruised on N. Zealand, and had strong breezes

and rugged weather the early part of the season. In January, weather good. Saw very few right whales and no sperm. Saw the first whales Oct 21, in lat 83 S, ion 167 W. Took the first Nov 11, in lat 85 01 S, lon 165 47 W. Heard that the Mate of the George & Susan of N B, had been killed by a whale. Reports for Honolulu to fit for whaling, by Hoffschlaeger & Stapesthe following vessels: Nov 3, America, Bryant, N B, 2 whs; Nov | penhorst. 21, Rainbow, Halsey, N B, 3 whs; Dec 7, Saratoga, Slocum, N | Clipper bark Fantome, 300 tons, to leave London about the B, 2 whs; Dec 23, Japan, Diman, F H, nothing; Dec 26, Martha, middle of August for Hopolulu and Victoria, V. L. Manchester, F is, 7 whs; Jan 8, Geo Washington, Brightman, Wareham, 2 whs. The brig Kohola came in collision with a Norwegian bark; lost

cut water and jib boom. Put into Yarmouth for irepairs. Stopt there 15 days. Had westerly winds in the British Channel. 17 days after leaving Yarmouth passed Scilly Is. Had three weeks calm North of the Line, which was crossed in lon 25 38, with light southerly winds. Heavy gale (Pampero) in lat 37 25, lon 49 west, throwing the vessel nearly on her beam ends. In lat. 37 12, lon. 48 50 spoke ship La Serena of Swansea, 72 days from Coquimbo. Passed Falkland Island 27th of November. Had very bad weather off Cape Horn. Jan. 13 made Juan Fernan-dez. Feb. 7 passed the Line in 120 W. The Black Warrior arrived at St. Bartholomew's Bay from the Arctic, Nov 2, 1858; found the tender J D Carr, all well; the bk Cynthia arry the 14th fm Honolulu; Nov 21st started in company with the tender for the Lagoons, and on the 28th anchored in

Metropolis arry fin Honolulu with our recruits; on the 11st in company with the Metropolis for the Lagoon, the bk Lark lowing Dec 20 got under way, with ten boats ahead () to ships anchored outside) to tow in case of accident; wind tide fair; when one-third of the way through the passa; the tide cutting across; let go the anchors, which carried a the windless and bitts, and took out 35° to 50 fathoms she awang to the tide, with her stern on the sand bank; got she swung to anchors, all to no purpose. Here she pounds for three hours, losing her rudder; found she lay hard and las filling, and sand banks making around her, saved the hone, for clothes, &c; left her at 5 P M, heavy seas breaking over her next day found nothing of the wreck but the foremast, which stoppered to the cable. On the 22d, oil and casks drifted t beach and among the ships anchored under Prospect Hear bbis were picked up by them; saved 48 bbls by the tends by the Emerald. Jan 10 the J D Carr put her oil and board the Emerald, and whaled with her as tender. On the Jan of the ships in St Bartholomew's Ray, the Ohio had taken diggers, the Agate 3. Montreal 2%, Hillman 1%, Emeraid to 5th Feb, on which day we left for Honolulu.

The Architect reports leaving N Zealand Jan S; Dec 15 h. from Fabius, Smith, 9 whs; Geo Howland, 3 do; bk George, via, 4 do; Rainbow, 3 do; 25th, Timor, clean; Jan Sth, Pho Fish, 4 whs; Feb 12, Favorite, Smith, 3 do. Feb 12, Magdelat Bay, left on Feb 14, Caroline, Pontius, 3 whs; Robert Edwards Wm Tell, I do; Neva, clean; Marcia, Billings, clean.

-As our community has been greatly exercised upon the so posed loss of the schooner Vaquero, we reprint the fellow from the Ecening Bulletin, (San Francisco.) Retaining her the last, we see but one fact patent in all this, viz: that on Nov. 19 the Vaquere had not arrived at Melbourne. All class

SUPPOSED LOSS OF THE "VAQUERO."-The Sydney Herald of ovember gives the following extract from a Melhourne par Queenscliff, Nov. 12. [By electric telegraph.] - The ship h from San Francisco on the 26th Oct., spoke the A whaler Minerva 2d, three years out-all well; had ! on board; reported the wreck of the after part of a vessel ing near Elizabeth Shoal, which her commander was almost ced was part of the Vaquero, bound to this port.

PASSENGERS AND CREW OF THE SCHOONER 44 VAQUEEO, "-We debted to Mesers. McRuer & Merrill, the agents of the sch-Vaquero, for the following facts concerning that vessel, which apposed to have been lost, on her passage from this po-

Sydney: The Vaquero was a 370 ton schooner, commanded by Case A. Newell. She sailed from this port on the 10th of Aug., for Sydney, and has not been heard of since, unless the w seen on the 26th October by the whaler Minerva 2d, floating r Elizabeth Shoal, off the Australian coast, was really her. agents here have heard nothing of her further than what app in the Sydney Herald of the 19th Nov., and know nothing a the alleged loss of all those on board, with the exception a Perkins—as reported in the Alta—and do not give any era the statement, as there is no way that such news could have reached here. The following is a list of the passengers and cree that sailed in the Vaquero from San Francisco:

Cabin Passenger.—Geo. C. Perkins, of Boston, destined for

Steerage Passengers.—Chas. Tennant, Charles James, Joh James, C. O'Brien, Joseph Brooke, Morris Sprice, Wm. Young Crew.-F. A. Newell, master; P. Smith, 1st officer; H. R. Gr lord, 2d officer; Frank Galager, cook; Henry S. Marsh, Mawan Wm. Horn, Joseph Walker, Samuel Stanily, Wm. George, Andrea Johnson, John Rinkoop. Henry States, scaman.

If disaster has befallen the Vaquero, we should look to firection where it happened on this side of Tahiti instead of m the Elizabeth shoal, on the other side. Because had she err reached Tahiti, the passengers destined for that place would ar doubtedly have been heard from by this time. San Francisco,-Arry Feb. 3 bk Friendship, Carlton, fo Ho.

nolulu, 30 ds; Feb 14 bk Yankee, Smith, fm do 21 ds. Cleand Jan 25 bk Glimpse, Dayton, for Paget's Sound. Victoria, V. I.-Arry Jan - Brit sh Orestes, fm Sydney, via Sydney .- Nov 5, arry Austrian frigate, Novarra, Noisia, in

Reported .- The Am wh sh Shepherdess, Oct, last at Anatam -THE GARRISON LINE OF STRANSMIPS.-It is stated that Meson Garrison & Co. have rented Mission street wharf for one year;

the use of their steamers. It is also stated that they have

an office on the southeast corner of Sacramento and Leidest. reets, and despatched an agent to Acapulco. Are these man of the genuine character of the alleged opposition line of stead ers by Garrison & Co., or are they a portion of a possible the hocus both the public and the Pacific Mail Company !- So Francisco Ex. -THE CHIAR SHAPED BOAT .- A trial of the new grote boar structed by Mr. Garrett H. Hepper, after the model of the ster. ship now in process of construction at Baltimore, by the Mer Winans. The Alta says: "The new boat is built somewhat all

the shape of a cigar, but pointed at both ends. In the cent an open space on which the rower sits. The row-locks on e side are of iron, projecting sufficiently to give it a leverage is 24 feet long, 27 inches wide at the center, and is all coverwith the exception of the space above mentioned. It remarkably still when the rower first took his sent. From shape it might be expected that in first receiving its load it was pitch about more than ordinary boats, but exactly was the case. The rower coolly took his place, divested himse of his coat, handled the oars, and then it dashed thr water like a streak. So far as speed is concerned the experimental by the considered a triumph."—Ib.

THE WINANS STRAMER, building in Baltimore, is now rapidly approaching towards completion. Her smoke stacks, lookout-hou and upper works are now all complete. Her machinery is all a and almost in working order, exhibiting a capacity of power her four engines capable of propelling a frigate of twenty time her tonnage. There are two quite capacious cabins at either en of the vessel, with iron floor, and twelve deadlights to each, gaing sufficient light to see to read in any part of them. Her to trip will be looked for with great interes

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH TO INDIA AND AUSTRALIA. -- Messes Newail & Co., of Birkenhead and London, have had entrusted to them the important duty of manufacturing the cable for the Indian and Australian Submarine Telegraph. The cable has been manufactured at the Birkenhead works, and is now ready for ship ment. The screw steamships Imperator and Imperators we put into Mr. Laird's hands to be fitted up for the peculiar service. a which they are shortly to be engaged, and are now lying in the Birkenhead Docks, ready to receive their respective partions of the cable—about one thousand miles each, we believe. We be lieve the Imperador is to take on board her portion of the calle , and sail for India early in January, the Imperators following with her coils at the latter end of the same month. The screw steamer Bahiana is intended to be employed in submerging a third portion of the cable, and is now in one of Mr. Laird's graving docks receiving the necessary fittings, which will be rasmaller than these put into the Imperator and Imperatric -Liverpool Daily Post

# EXPORTS FROM HONOLULU

FOR SEA. Per whaleship Cincinnati, Feb. 25.
1 anchor and chain.—Foreign produce \$308 85. Per Ville de Rennes and Manuel Ortez, Feb. 28. Stores.-Foreign produce, \$16 50. FOR JARVIN ISLAND. Per clipper ship Rambter, March 1.
Three anchors and chains, 2700 ft lumber, nails, provisions,

> For SEA.
>
> Per schooner Kamehameha IV, March 2. Stores.-Foreign produce, \$7 50. IMPORTS AT HONOLULU.

small stores, &c; 1 raft, 6 M shingles. For, prod. \$1,085 41.

#### Per brig Kohola, Feb. 28 2,388 pcs hoards, 57 csks bread, 1 cs clothing, 52 csks black-smith's coal, 6 crates crockery, 9 csks hams, 2 cs hollow ware. es hasiery, 19 es matches, 90 pcks unspecified muse, 160 escario,

FROM BREWES.

VESSELS IN PORT .--- MARCH 4. H. B. M.'s frigate Calypso, Montresor.

clipper ship Modern Times, Overton, up for New Bedfird. ship Gladiator, Luce, up for New Bedford. schr Mariida. Missionary brig Morning Star, Brown, repairing. Mex bk Adelnida, Nye. Haw br Kohola, Corsen

U.S. sch Fennimore Cooper, Brooke, Am clipper ship Syren, Green, up for New Bedford.

Br brig Scotsman, Turnbull, en route for Victoria, V. I. WHALERS. Am schr J D Carr, Scidder, Am sh Orozimbo, Pease bk Augusta, Tabor, sh South Seaman, Norton. bk Vernon, Fish. rh Gay Head, Lowen. Haw bk Gambin, sh Caravan, Bragg.
sh Hibernia 2d, Edwards.
Am sh Sharon, Swift.
Haw bk Harmony, Kelly.

#### 2 men-of-war, 8 merchantmen, 14 whalers-total, 24. Vessels up for Honolulu. The clipper ship Son Serpent, Whitmore, was advertised for

Hongkong, from San Francisco, via Honolulu to sail Feb. 18. The ship Chapin, SSS tons, would sail from San Francisco for Lahaina, Feb. 15, probably to load oil. The clipper ship Fleeticing would sail from San Francisco for Jarvis Island, via Honolulu, Feb. 28.

The following vessels will leave San Francisco this month: Frances Palmer, for Honolulu; Polynesia, for Jarvis Island, via Honolulu; Melita, for Honolulu. Am brig Koloa, left Boston Sept 80, cargo to H. Hackfeld & Co. Am bark Friendship, due the 1st of March, from Puget Sound;

lumber to H. Hackfeld & Co. Am brig L P Foster, due March 20, from Puget Sound; lumber to H. Hackfeld & Co. British clipper ship Sea Nymph was to sail from London for

Victoria, V I, via Honolulu. Am clipper bark Sachem, Atkins, sailed from Boston Nov 5, in

Pierce & Co's line of Packets.

Ship Pizarro would probably leave Liverpool Oct 1, for Hona-

The brig Emma, Hemmel, cleared from Liverpool Aug. 19, for Honolulu and San Francisco. Brem brig Aloha, Stoever, was to leave Bremen early in Oct.

#### Clipper ship Queen, to leave London about the end of Augfor Honolulu and Victoria, V L. Foreign Oil Markets.

New Benvoso, Jan. 17.—Sperm—There is some inquiry for sperm, but we hear of no sales. Holders firm. Whale-The transactions for the week include sales of 300 bbls at 55c, and 300 do at 56c per gallon. Also 200 bbls "Mar-

Whalehone-Remains quiet and prices nominal. About 4000 Ibs South Sea sold in this market at 78c to 75c. BREMEN, Dec. 30 .- Whale Oil-1000 bbls sold at 21% rixth. Per bbl. Whalebone—Polar and Ochotsk, 165 rixth, per 100 lbr. N. W. 155 rixth, nominal. Cocoanut Oil—Quiet at last quotation.

with the tender for the Lagoons, and on the 28th anchored in Frenchman's Lagoon, in 5½ fathoms On the morning of the same day died Mr James Wilson, mate of the J D Carr; he was buried the next day on the east side of the lagoon. On the 1st Dec got under way for St Bartholomew's Bay; on the 6th the bk